

extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. President Jacques Chirac of France has announced France will explode eight nuclear bombs in the South Pacific beginning this September.

Mr. Speaker, this is just what we need after 170 countries signed up to uphold the integrity of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. France currently has the world's third largest stockpile of nuclear bombs and the fourth largest navy in the world, and after conducting almost 200 nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, and in the ocean, and under a South Pacific island atoll over the past 20 years—it is hard to believe that France's military establishment is still not sure if that nuclear trigger is working or not.

Mr. Speaker, give me a break. Why should we tell countries like India, Pakistan, Japan, North Korea, Iraq, and Iran not to get into the development of nuclear bombs when a major Western power like France does this without due consideration to the environment or the lives and welfare of the peoples of the South Pacific?

What madness. The height of hypocrisy. Mr. Speaker, I ask the good citizens and people of France—if you want nuclear tests to continue, do it in France, and don't bring this ugly monster to the South Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 14, 1995]

FRANCE SAYS IT WILL STAGE NUCLEAR TESTS
(By William Drozdiak)

PARIS, June 13.—President Jacques Chirac announced tonight that France will resume nuclear weapons testing in September and conduct eight tests in the South Pacific before next May so that it can sign a comprehensive test ban treaty by the end of next year.

Chirac told reporters on the eve of his first presidential trip abroad that his decision was crucial to ensure the reliability and security of the country's nuclear weaponry until France—which has the world's third-largest nuclear arsenal—develops laboratory simulation methods that would obviate future test blasts.

"I made this decision because I considered it necessary in the higher interest of our nation to authorize the end of this series of tests. This decision is, of course, irrevocable," he said.

U.S. government officials said they were disappointed by Chirac's decision and worried that it could erode confidence in the promise by all nuclear powers to work toward an early test ban. That pledge was an important factor in persuading more than 170 countries to embrace a permanent extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at a review conference two months ago.

President Clinton said in 1993, during a worldwide nuclear moratorium, that the United States planned no further nuclear tests, but he indicated he might reconsider if other nuclear powers resumed such blasts. A senior U.S. official said today, however, that France's announcement "won't affect our own policy [and] will not lead us to resume nuclear testing."

Only China has continued nuclear weapons testing in the past two years, drawing wide-

spread international protests. U.S. officials said the French decision and its impact will be discussed when Chirac arrives in Washington Wednesday to meet with President Clinton before leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies gather for a summit later this week in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Chirac said a panel of military experts he consulted in making his decision had unanimously recommended that France complete a series of underground tests that was interrupted in April 1992 so that its independent nuclear deterrent force of nearly 500 strategic warheads will remain effective into the 21st century.

When President Francois Mitterrand halted nuclear testing in 1992, he said that France must set an example for the rest of the world in renouncing all such tests in the hope that other nuclear powers would sign a comprehensive test ban.

Mitterrand predicted that any of his possible successors as president would be inhibited from overturning his ban on nuclear tests by threat of angry protests at home and abroad. But Chirac tried tonight to shift the blame to Mitterrand, saying his decision to abort the testing program was premature because simulation techniques had not been perfected.

Seeking to thwart a potential outcry, Chirac said he had notified France's main allies, as well as Mitterrand, opposition leaders and the Australian and New Zealand governments. He insisted that the tests were harmless to the environment, and he invited ecologists to visit Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia to monitor the explosions.

[Nevertheless, Australia and New Zealand angrily announced they would freeze defense ties with France over its decision, and Australian union leaders and politicians called for a boycott of French goods, the Reuter news agency reported. "Australia deplores France's decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific," Prime Minister Paul Keating said. "What we are seeing is the arrogant action of a European colonial power. . . . They have yet to understand that as members of the Pacific community we expect something different," New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger told parliament.

[Japan also protested, Reuter reported. "The French decision seriously betrays the trust of non-nuclear states," Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono told French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette in a telephone conversation.]

For months, Chirac has been under intense pressure from France's military establishment, largely dominated by his Gaullist party supporters, to ensure the country's future nuclear capability.

French defense experts said the military leadership had urged up to a dozen tests to verify the effectiveness of warhead stocks; to establish the effectiveness of a new warhead for the country's M-5 submarine-launched missile; to enhance computer-simulation plans; and to experiment with miniature warheads.

The experts said such tests would be necessary not only to check the status of the hardware but also to prepare for any change in strategy in the post-Cold War era. This could include a shift from the old threat of inflicting intolerable damage on an enemy through massive retaliation to a new French strategy of focusing on tactical battlefield weapons that could be used against specific targets.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Fox of Pennsylvania). Under the Speaker's

announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mrs. SEASTRAND] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. SEASTRAND addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MONTGOMERY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SKAGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CONCERNS REGARDING ANTITERRORISM LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, for the last 3 days those of us who have the honor of serving on the Committee on the Judiciary have been engaged in some very